DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The examiner was not able to find a description and/or drawings that show where “the first body being pivotally attached to move with respect to the second body to reveal the display screen and the number pad, when in a closed position”; instead, the examiner found where when the first body is in an “open position”, the display screen and the number pad are revealed.

The changes made to claims 2, 16, 30 and 42 have been reviewed by the examiner; however, they were not enough to remediate the 112 issue. Although the applicant substituted the term "second" with "first", the description that follows still describes the speaker as being located on the **second** body. Therefore, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph is maintained.

For examination purposes, the above limitation will be considered provisionally.

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claim 16 recites the limitation "said second portion" in line 8. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

5. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

E.g., “only when in an open position, with said second portion being disposed on one of said opposed sides and said number pad being disposed upon the remaining side of said opposed sides when in a closed position". It is not clear as to what opposed sides it refers to, top, bottom; left, right; front, back?. These days, keys are found on lateral or upper/bottom sides besides front and back.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

7. Claims 29, 32, 35 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wendorff et al. (Wendorff, US 7120458) .

Regarding claim 29, Wendorff teaches of a hand-held electronic device (figure 6), comprising: a first body having a display screen configured to display text and graphical information (figure 6, upper portion of item 300 and item 180a; column 6, lines 11-19, where the “display screen” must be configured to display text and graphical information when the keypad is modified to be a "video game controller"); a second body having opposed ends (figure 6, lower portion of item 300, section that divides the display and the keyboard), a recess disposed between, and spaced-apart from, the opposed ends, with a first portion of a user interface disposed within the recess the user interface having only dedicated game pad controls (column 6, lines 11-19; where a “video game controller” can be attached; figures 6, where the figure shows a recess flanked by edges 262a and 264a; where the “a first portion” of the second body includes a “video game controller” disposed within the recess and where they are only game pad control keys) a third body including a number pad and a second portion of the user interface, where the second portion includes additional dedicated game pad controls (column 6, lines 11-19; where a “video game controller” can be attached and they are located in both portions; figures 5 and 6, where when fist body 139 is pivotally moved with respect to second body 140 to be placed in a closed position, the face 139 corresponding to that of a telephone, reveals display screen 135 and number pad 132), with the first and second portions being completely covered when the third body is in a closed position (figure 1, where the interior portions containing the game keys will be completely covered, when

the third body is closed), where the third body pivots with respect to the second body about one hinge axis to an open position to reveal said first and second portions to allow only game play using the dedicated controls (column 6, lines 11-19; where a "video game controller" can be attached and they are located in both portions; figures 5 and 6, where when fist body 139 is pivotally moved opposite to the n second body 140 to be placed I open position, therefore, the entire set of game keys is revealed, where the area corresponds to first and second portions).

Regarding claim 32, Wendorff teaches all the limitations of claim 29. Wendorff further teaches where the user interface further comprises a directional pad (column 6, lines16-18, e.g., "video game controller", where game controller comprise "directional pads")

Regarding claim 35, Wendorff teaches all the limitations of claim 29.

Wendorff further teaches where the user interface comprises a slider throttle control (paragraph 28, where a "video game controller" comprises a "joystick" and where a joystick provides "slider throttle control").

Regarding claim 37, Wendorff teaches all the limitations of claim 29. Wendorff further teaches where the number pad folds sideways to a left side with respect to the housing (figure 5, where the change of position is a designer's choice).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1, 6, 9, 11, 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon Byoung-Seoup (Moon, US Patent No.: 7,130,669 B2) and further in view of Wang et al. (Wang, US 0070328 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Wendorff teaches of a hand-held electronic device (figure 6), comprising: a first body having a display screen (figure 6, upper portion of item 300 and item 180a; column 6, lines 11-19); a second body having opposed ends (figure 6, lower portion of item 300, section that divides the display and the keyboard), a recess disposed between, and spaced-apart from, opposed ends with a first portion of the second body including at least a game pad having one or more dedicated game pad controls thereon disposed within the recess (column 6, lines 11-19; where a "video game controller" can be attached; figures 6, where the figure shows a recess flanked by edges 262a and 264a; where the "a first portion" of the second body includes a "video game controller" disposed within the recess) a third body having opposed sides and a number pad and pivotally attached to move to an open position with respect to the second body to reveal the first portion and a second portion of the gamepad (column 6, lines 11-19; where a "video game controller" can be attached; figure 6, item 310

corresponding the "third body" and the second portion of the keyboard), the second portion including one or more dedicated game pad controls (column 6, lines 11-19; where a "video game controller"), where at least one of the dedicated game pad controls of the second portion is different than at least one of the dedicated game pad controls of the first portion (column 6, lines 11-19; where a "video game controller"; where it would be implied that at least one of the controls on one side would have a different function from a control from the other side, thus, being different).

Wendorff does not specifically teach of the first body being pivotally attached to move with respect to the second body to reveal the display screen and the number pad, when in a closed position.

In related art concerning a portable information terminal having expandable data input unit, Moon teaches of a first body being pivotally attached to move with respect to the second body to reveal the display screen and the number pad (figure 6, item 22 corresponding to the first body and item 20 corresponding to the second body).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff 's portable information device with Moon's pivot-able feature between body one and two in order to make the device more compact when not in use, or to add capabilities and ease of use when in open position.

Although Moon teaches of a first body being pivotally attached to move with respect to the second body to reveal the display screen when in a closed position; Wendorff and Moon do not teach of a first body reveal[ing] the display screen and the number pad when in a closed position.

In related art concerning a handheld electronic apparatus, Wang teaches of a first body being pivotally attached to move with respect to the second body to reveal the display screen and the number pad when in a closed position (figures 5 and 6, where when fist body 139 is pivotally moved with respect to second body 140 to be placed in a closed position, the face 139 corresponding to that of a telephone, reveals display screen 135 and number pad 132).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wang's positioning of the display and number pad when in a closed position with Wendorff's and Moon's combined portable information device in order to hide the module from the reverse side when not in use.

Regarding claim 6, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach all the limitations of claim 1. Wendorff further teaches where at least one of the dedicated game pad controls of the game pad on either the first portion or the second portion comprises a directional pad (column 6, lines16-18, e.g., "video game controller", where game controller comprise "directional pads" and where they are in both the first and second portions).

Regarding claim 9, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Wendorff further teaches where the user interface comprises a slider throttle control (paragraph 28, where a "video game controller" comprises a "joystick" and where a joystick provides "slider throttle control").

Regarding claim 11, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach all the limitations of claim 1. Wendorff further teaches where the third body is pivotally attached to a left side of second body (figure 5, where the change of position is a designer's choice).

Regarding claim 13, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach all the limitations of claim1. Moon further teaches of at least one function key that controls the basic functions of the device (column 24-29).

Regarding claim 14, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Moon further teaches where the first body is coupled to the second body with a hinge (see figure 6, where the axis A2 of the hinge 14, seen previously in figures 2 and 3, shows the coupling between bodies 1 and 2).

Regarding claim 15, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Wang teaches of a camera (figure 113).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff 's, Moon's and Wang's combined portable information device with Wang's camera to add versatility to the device.

10. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon and Wang and further in view of Iizuka.

Regarding claim 2, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach all the limitations of claim 1. Iizuka teaches of at least one speaker, formed in the first body between the recess and one of the opposed ends, to transmit audio information (figure a, item 43R and abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's, Moon's and Wang's portable information

device with Iizuka's rearrangement of parts, e.g., speaker located at the lower body in order to produce sound from more than one speaker distributed on the telephone.

11. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon, Wang and Iizuka and further in view of Uchikura.

Regarding claim 3, Wendorff, Moon, Wang and Iizuka teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Uchikura teaches of at least one microphone, formed in the second body between the recess and the remaining one of the opposed ends, for receiving audio data (figures 2 and 3, items 11 and 16; column 4, lines 16-18, where receiving audio data is a function of a microphone).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff 's, Moon's, Wang's and Iizuka's combined portable information device with Uchikura positioning of the microphone as a designer's choice because, it is desirable to have the microphone near the area where the user will be speaking.

12. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon and Wang, and further in view of Zatloukal.

Regarding claim 7, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Wendorff, Moon and Wang do not specifically teach where the user interface comprises at least one programmable action button.

Zatloukal teaches where the game pad keyboard comprises at least one programmable action button (claim 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's, Moon's and Wang's combined portable information device with Zatloukal's "programmable function key" in order to change the functions of the keys.

Regarding claim 8, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Wendorff, Moon and Wang do not specifically teach where the game pad keyboard comprises at least one trigger.

Zatloukal teaches where the game pad keyboard comprises at least one trigger (paragraph 28, where a joystick as any regular key can provide a trigger).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's, Moon's and Wang's combined portable information device with Zatloukal's trigger as a design choice in order to provide variations in the buttons for a game.

13. Claims 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon and Wang, and further in view of Uchikura.

Regarding claim 10, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Uchikura further teaches where the third body is pivotally attached to a right side of the second body (items 2 and lower portion of 1 are pivotally attached).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's, Moon's and Wang's combined portable information device with Uchikura's positioning of the second body as a designer's choice, where its position can be geared to right handed or left handed people.

Regarding claim 12, Wendorff, Moon and Wang teach all the limitations of claim 1. Uchikura further teaches where the number pad is coupled to the display screen with a hinge (columns 2 and 3, lines 66-68 and 1-4; figure 1, where items 1 and 2 are "hinged").

14. Claims 16, 19, 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff et al. (Wendorff, US 7120458) in view of Uchikura and further in view of Iizuka.

Regarding claim 16, Wendorff teaches of a hand-held electronic device (figure 6), comprising: a first body having a display screen configured to display text and graphical information (figure 6, upper portion of item 300 and item 180a; column 6, lines 11-19, where the "display screen" must be configured to display text and graphical information when the keypad is modified to be a "video game controller"); a second body having opposed ends (figure 6, lower portion of item 300, section that divides the display and the keyboard), a recess disposed between, and spaced-apart from, opposed ends, with a first portion of the second body including at least a game pad having one or more dedicated game pad controls thereon disposed within the recess (column 6, lines 11-19; where a "video game controller" can be attached; figures 6, where the figure shows a recess flanked by edges 262a and 264a; where the "a first portion" of the second body

includes a “video game controller” disposed within the recess) a third body having opposed sides and a number pad, the third body being pivotally attached to move with respect to the second body to reveal the first portion the gamepad only when in an open position (column 6, lines 11-19; where a “video game controller” can be attached; figure 6, item 310 corresponding the “third body” and the second portion of the keyboard), with the second portion being disposed on one of the opposed sides and the number pad being disposed upon remaining side of the opposed sides when in a closed position (figure 5, item 310 corresponding to a number pad).

Wendorff does not specifically teach of at least one microphone, formed in the second body between the recess and the remaining one of the opposed ends, for receiving audio data.

In related art concerning a portable telephone apparatus including electronic notebook function, Uchikura teaches of at least one microphone, formed in the second body between the recess and the remaining one of the opposed ends, for receiving audio data (figures 2 and 3, items 11 and 16; column 4, lines 16-18, where receiving audio data is a function of a microphone).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff ’s portable information device with Uchikura positioning of the microphone as a designer’s choice because, it is desirable to have the microphone near the area where the user will be speaking.

Wendorff and Uchikura do not specifically teach of at least one speaker, formed in the first body between the recess and one of the opposed ends, to transmit audio information.

In related art concerning a mobile telephone with stereo reproduction unit that outputs amplified stereo audio signals from speakers arranged in edges of upper and lower housings, Iizuka teaches of at least one speaker, formed in the second body between the recess and one of the opposed ends, to transmit audio information (figure a, item 43R and abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff 's and Uchikura's combined portable information device with Iizuka's rearrangement of parts, e.g., speaker located at the lower body in order to produce sound from more than one speaker distributed on the telephone.

Regarding claim 19, Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka teach all the limitations of claim 16. Wendorff further teaches where at least one of the dedicated game pad controls of the game pad on either the first portion or the second portion comprises a directional pad (column 6, lines16-18, e.g., "video game controller", where game controller comprise "directional pads" and where they are in both the first and second portions).

Regarding claim 22, Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka teaches all the limitations of claim 16.

Wendorff further teaches where the user interface comprises a slider throttle control (paragraph 28, where a "video game controller" comprises a "joystick" and where a joystick provides "slider throttle control").

Regarding claim 23, Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka teach all the limitations of claim 16. Uchikura further teaches where the third body is pivotally attached to a right side of the second body (items 2 and lower portion of 1 are pivotally attached).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's, Uchikura's and Iizuka's combined portable information device with Uchikura's further teachings regarding positioning of the second body as a designer's choice, where its position can be geared to right handed or left handed people.

Regarding claim 24, Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka teaches all the limitations of claim 16. Wendorff further teaches where the number pad folds sideways to a left side with respect to the housing (figure 5, where the change of position is a designer's choice).

Regarding claim 25, Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka teach all the limitations of claim 16. Uchikura further teaches where the number pad is coupled to the display screen with a hinge (columns 2 and 3, lines 66-68 and 1-4; figure 1 items 1 and 2 are "hinged").

15. Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Uchikura and Iizuka, and further in view of Zatloukal.

Regarding claim 20, Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka teach all the limitations of claim 16.

Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka do not specifically teach where the user interface comprises at least one programmable action button.

Zatloukal teaches where the game pad keyboard comprises at least one programmable action button (claim 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's, Uchikura's and Iizuka's portable information device with Zatloukal's "programmable function key" in order to change the functions of the keys.

Regarding claim 21, Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka teach all the limitations of claim 16.

Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka do not specifically teach where the game pad keyboard comprises at least one trigger.

Zatloukal teaches where the game pad keyboard comprises at least one trigger (paragraph 28, where a joystick as any regular key can provide a trigger).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's, Uchikura's and Iizuka's combined portable information device with Zatloukal's trigger as a design choice in order to provide variations in the buttons for a game.

Claims 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Uchikura and Iizuka, and further in view of

Regarding claim 26, Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka teach all the limitations of claim1. Moon further teaches of at least one function key that controls the basic functions of the device (column 24-29).

Regarding claim 27, Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka teach teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Moon further teaches where the first body is coupled to the second body with a hinge (see figure 6, where the axis A2 of the hinge 14, seen previously in figures 2 and 3, shows the coupling between bodies 1 and 2).

16. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Uchikura and Iizuka, and further in view of Wang.

Regarding claim 28, Wendorff, Uchikura and Iizuka teach all the limitations of claim 16.

Wang teaches of a camera (figure 113).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff 's, Uchikura's and Iizuka's combined portable information device with Wang's camera to add versatility to the device.

17. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Iizuka.

Regarding claim 30, Wendorff teaches all the limitations of claim 29.

Iizuka further teaches of at least one speaker, formed in the second body between the recess and one of the opposed ends, to transmit audio information (figure a, item 43R and abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's portable information device with Iizuka's rearrangement of parts, e.g., speaker located at the lower body in order to produce sound from more than one speaker distributed on the telephone.

18. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Iizuka and further in view of Uchikura.

Regarding claim 31, Wendorff and Iizuka teach all the limitations of claim 30. Uchikura further teaches of at least one microphone, formed in the second body between the recess and the remaining one of the opposed ends, for receiving audio data (figures 2 and 3, items 11 and 16; column 4, lines 16-18, where receiving audio data is a function of a microphone).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff 's portable information device with Uchikura positioning of the microphone as a designer's choice because, it is desirable to have the microphone near the area where the user will be speaking.

19. Claims 33-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Zatloukal.

Regarding claim 33, Wendorff teach all the limitations of claim 29.

Wendorff does not specifically teach where the user interface comprises at least one programmable action button.

Zatloukal teaches where the game pad keyboard comprises at least one programmable action button (claim 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's portable information device with Zatloukal's "programmable function key" in order to change the functions of the keys.

Regarding claim 34, Wendorff teaches all the limitations of claim 29.

Wendorff does not specifically teach where the game pad keyboard comprises at least one trigger.

Zatloukal teaches where the game pad keyboard comprises at least one trigger (paragraph 28, where a joystick as any regular key can provide a trigger).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's portable information device with Zatloukal's trigger as a design choice in order to provide variations in the buttons for a game.

20. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Uchikura.

Regarding claim 36, Wendorff teaches all the limitations of claim 29.

Uchikura further teaches where the third body is pivotally attached to a right side of the second body (items 2 and lower portion of 1 are pivotally attached).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's portable information device with Uchikura's positioning of the second body as a designer's choice, where its position can be geared to right handed or left handed people.

21. Claims 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon.

Regarding claim 38, Wendorff teaches all the limitations of claim 29.

Moon further teaches of at least one function key that controls the basic functions of the device (column 24-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff 's portable information device with Moon's key that controls a function of the device as most devices do.

Regarding claim 39, Wendorff teaches all the limitations of claim 29. Moon further teaches where the first body is coupled to the second body with a hinge (see figure 6, where the axis A2 of the hinge 14, seen previously in figures 2 and 3, shows the coupling between bodies 1 and 2).

Claim 40 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Wang.

Regarding claim 40, Wendorff teaches all the limitations of claim 29.

Wang teaches of a camera (figure 113).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff 's portable information device with Wang's camera to add versatility to the device.

22. Claims 41, 46, 49, 51-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon.

.Regarding claim 41, Wendorff teaches of a hand-held electronic device (figure 6), comprising: a first body having a display screen (figure 6, upper portion of item 300 and item 180a; column 6, lines 11-19); a second body having opposed ends (figure 6,

lower portion of item 300, section that divides the display and the keyboard), with a recess formed between the opposed ends and a first input interface disposed within the recess (column 6, lines 11-19; figures 6, where the figure shows a recess flanked by edges 262a and 264a; where the "a first portion" of the second body includes a "video game controller" disposed within the recess corresponds to the first input interface), with a first portion of the second body including at least a game pad having one or more dedicated game pad controls thereon disposed within the recess (column 6, lines 11-19; where a "video game controller" can be attached; figures 6, where the figure shows a recess flanked by edges 262a and 264a; where the "a first portion" of the second body includes a "video game controller" disposed within the recess); a third body pivotally coupled to the second body to pivot about a second hinge axis extending perpendicular to the first hinge axis to expose the first input interface and a second input interface only including additional dedicated game pad controls. (column 6, lines 11-19; where a "video game controller" can be attached; figure 6, item 310 corresponding to first and second portions of an input interface).

Wendorff does not specifically teach of the second body being pivotally attached to the first body to rotate about a first hinge axis to reveal the display screen.

Moon teaches of a second body being pivotally attached to the first body to rotate about a first hinge axis to reveal the display screen (figure 6, item 20 corresponding to the second body and item 22 corresponding to the first body).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's portable information device with Moon's

pivot-able feature between body one and two in order to make the device more compact when not in use.

Regarding claim 46, Wendorff and Moon teach all the limitations of claim 1. Wendorff further teaches where at least one of the dedicated game pad controls of the game pad on either the first portion or the second portion comprises a directional pad (column 6, lines16-18, e.g., "video game controller", where game controller comprise "directional pads" and where they are in both the first and second portions).

Regarding claim 49, Wendorff and Moon teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Wendorff further teaches where the first user interface comprises a slider throttle control (paragraph 28, where a "video game controller" comprises a "joystick" and where a joystick provides "slider throttle control").

Regarding claim 51, Wendorff and Moon teach all the limitations of claim 1. Wendorff further teaches where the number pad folds sideways to a left side of the second body (figure 5, where the change of position is a designer's choice).

Regarding claim 52, Wendorff and Moon teach teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Moon further teaches where the first body is coupled to the second body with a hinge (see figure 6, where the axis A2 of the hinge 14, seen previously in figures 2 and 3, shows the coupling between bodies 1 and 2).

Regarding claim 53, Wendorff and Moon and teach all the limitations of claim1. Moon further teaches of at least one function key that controls the basic functions of the device (column 24-29).

23. Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon and further in view of Iizuka.

Regarding claim 42, Wendorff and Moon teach all the limitations of claim 41. Iizuka teaches of at least one speaker, formed in the first body between the recess and one of the opposed ends, to transmit audio information (figure a, item 43R and abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's and Moon's portable information device with Iizuka's rearrangement of parts, e.g., speaker located at the lower body in order to produce sound from more than one speaker distributed on the telephone.

24. Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon and Iizuka and further in view of Uchikura.

Regarding claim 43, Wendorff, Moon and Iizuka teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Uchikura teaches of at least one microphone, formed in the second body between the recess and the remaining one of the opposed ends, for receiving audio data (figures 2 and 3, items 11 and 16; column 4, lines 16-18, where receiving audio data is a function of a microphone).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff 's, Moon's and Iizuka's combined portable information device with Uchikura positioning of the microphone as a designer's choice

because, it is desirable to have the microphone near the area where the user will be speaking.

25. Claims 47-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon and further in view of Zatloukal.

Regarding claim 47, Wendorff and Moon teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Wendorff and Moon do not specifically teach where the first user interface comprises at least one programmable action button.

Zatloukal teaches where the game pad keyboard comprises at least one programmable action button (claim 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's, Moon's and Wang's combined portable information device with Zatloukal's "programmable function key" in order to change the functions of the keys.

Regarding claim 48, Wendorff and Moon teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Wendorff and Moon do not specifically teach where the first input interface comprises at least one trigger.

Zatloukal teaches where the first input interface comprises at least one trigger (paragraph 28, where a joystick as any regular key can provide a trigger).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's and Moon's combined portable information device with Zatloukal's trigger as a design choice in order to provide variations in the buttons for a game.

26. Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon, and further in view of Uchikura.

Regarding claim 50, Wendorff and Moon teach all the limitations of claim 41.

Uchikura further teaches where the number pad folds sideways to a right of the second body (items 2 and lower portion of 1 are pivotally attached to the right side).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff's and Moon's portable information device with Uchikura's positioning of the second body as a designer's choice, where its position can be geared to right handed or left handed people.

27. Claim 55 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wendorff in view of Moon and further in view of Wang.

Regarding claim 55, Wendorff and Moon teach all the limitations of claim 41.

Wang teaches of a camera (figure 113).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wendorff 's and Moon's combined portable information device with Wang's camera to add versatility to the device.

Response to Arguments

28. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 6-16, 19-43 and 46-53 and 55 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

29. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

30. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Angelica Perez whose telephone number is 571-272-7885. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m., Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached at (571) 272-7503. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 571-273-8300 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either the PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through the Private PAIR only. For more information about the pair system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Information regarding Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system can be found at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2600's customer service number is 703-306-0377.

/P. M. A./

Examiner, Art Unit 2618

/Duc Nguyen/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2618